	Ν	% of cohor
Total Cases ³	605	1.
Timing, Behavior, and Site	N	% of case
Baseline	556	91.
Invasive	496	82.
Endocervix	5	0.
Unknown⁴	491	81.
In situ	60	9.
Endocervix	2	0.
Unknown⁴	58	9.
Unknown timing – Invasive – Unknown⁵	2	0.
Incident	47	7.
Invasive	29	4.
Endocervix	6	1.
Exocervix	1	0.
Unknown⁴	22	3.
In situ	18	3.
Endocervix	7	1.
Unknown⁴	11	1.
ncident	46	
Race/Ethnicity ⁶		
Non-Hispanic White	36	76.
Non-Hispanic Black	9	19.
Hispanic	1	2.
Other	1	2.
Age (in years) at Diagnosis		
Under 50	9	19.
50-64	25	53.
65 and older	13	27.
Diagnosis Confirmation ⁷		
Medical	30	63.
NDI Plus or death certificate only	1	2.
None	16	34.
Incident – Medically Confirmed	30	
Stage at Diagnosis ⁸		
I	7	53.
II	2	15.
III	2	15.
IV	2	15.
Missing, cannot stage ⁹	17	

Sister Study Cervical Cancer Outcomes (Any Behavior) ¹ and Characteristics: Data Release

- ¹ Cancer events are defined by the following ICD10 cancer codes: invasive cervix (C53) and *in situ* cervix (D06). Other ICD10 cancer codes that may be used when cervix is indicated as one of the favored primary sites: invasive female genital organ (C57.9), invasive unspecified site (C80), *in situ* female genital organ (D07.30), uncertain behavior of female genital organ (D39.8, D39.9), unspecified behavior of genitourinary organ (D49.59).
- ² Data release 11.1 includes outcomes from follow-up phases that closed on or before 9/30/2021, excluding all data from participants who have withdrawn their data from the study [n=5].
- ³ Excludes cancer diagnoses where cervical site of origin could not be ruled out, but it is not the favored site [n=6].
- ⁴ Unknown site generally includes cervix not specified, with the following exception: baseline and incident include invasive diagnoses where cervix is one of the favored primary site(s) but other reproductive site(s) cannot be ruled out [baseline: n=3; incident: n=1].
- ⁵ Unknown timing represents cases that are unknown if diagnosis at or prior to baseline vs. post-baseline (i.e. incident case).
- ⁶ Race/ethnicity: precedence given to Hispanic ethnicity first, then Black race, then other race, then White race.
- ⁷ Medical confirmation of reported cervical cancer is generally from pathology report but may include other medical documentation; National Death Index (NDI) Plus or death certificate confirmation is specific to cases that do not have medical confirmation.
- ⁸ TNM stage at diagnosis is only available for cases with medical confirmation and is classified according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) 8th Edition Staging System.
- ⁹ Includes *in situ* cervical cancer cases that are no longer staged by the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) and the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) 8th edition staging manual [n=16].